

**GLOVES, ETC.**

**492 DOZENS**

**"BARTLEY"**

**KID GLOVES.**

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**LA BELLE**

**KID GLOVES.**

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**BAJOU'S**

**KID GLOVES.**

**530 DOZENS**

**JOSEPH KID GLOVES.**

Gentlemen's Kid Gloves,  
Ladies' Kid Gloves,  
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AT THE

**GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM**

OF

**A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW.**

No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,  
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**LaBelle Kid Glove**

BEST \$1.25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.  
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,  
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,  
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 thst Phila.

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**GIRARD**

**MERCANTILE COMPANY,**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Chartered by Special Act of Legislature, March 16, 1850.

Organized for the purpose of transacting a

**WOOL AND COTTON**

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

No. 34 S. FRONT ST. and 35 LEXINGTON ST., Phila.

J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.

OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD MERCANTILE CO  
President, J. H. LIVINGSTON, late Resident Partner  
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and Cotton Goods Manufacturers, Manayunk.  
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CHARGES REA-  
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Consignors promptly advised of any changes  
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**1870 KEystone 1870**

**LIQUID FUEL COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS  
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CAPITAL.....\$500,000  
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DIRECTORS,  
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JOHN P. GREEN, Secretary and Treasurer.  
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This Company is engaged in the Manufacture and  
Sale of Machines, and in the Sale of Rights and  
Royalties, under the Whipple & Dickerson Patents,  
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contract for county or individual rights, and to put  
machines covering this valuable process in successful  
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Parties desiring to witness or inspect personally  
the operation of this machine, will find it open at all  
times at the foundry of Messrs. BANGROWS, HAVERY  
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CANNED PEACHES, NEW RAISINS,  
" PINEAPPLES, " FIGS,  
" PEARS, " CITRUS PEEL,  
" PLUMS, " LEMON PEEL,  
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" CORN, " LEMON,  
" TOMATOES, " CRABAPPLES,  
" AS-PARAGUS, " LADY APPLES,  
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WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, ETC.

All of the Very Best Quality.

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,  
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**FINE GROCERIES.**

Just received "JORDAN'S" NEW BETHLEHEM  
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Extra New Mess and No. 1 MACKEREL, large,  
white and fat, in quarter barrels and kits.  
Choice Goshen and Roll BUTTER, from selected  
dairies, for table use.

Extra Fine Japan TEAS, in 10 lb. boxes and half  
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Fine Oolong TEAS in half chests and boxes.  
AT REDUCED PRICES.

**WILLIAM KELLEY,**  
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**Fine Almeria Grapes,**  
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AT

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**ESTABLISHED 1809.**

Choice White Almeria Grapes,  
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.  
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,  
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS,  
RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN  
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**COUSTY'S East End Grocery,**  
No. 118 South SECOND St.,  
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**CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.**

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**White and Decorated**

**Dinner, Tea,**

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**PRESENTS,**

All Grades, All Prices.  
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**McVAUGH & DUNCAN,**  
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Have now open a great variety of New Styles in  
made-up

**LACE GOODS.**

**French Caps**  
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

**Black Thread and Gimp Laces.**  
**Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.**  
**Handkerchiefs, very cheap.**  
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**French Muslin and Tulle**  
For Evening Dresses.

**Infants' Outfits**  
10 30 thstmrp On hand and made up to order.

**WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,**  
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A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and  
Embroidered Slippers, from Sic. upwards.

We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated  
**BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,**  
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.  
Also, a full line of the  
**VICTORIA KID GLOVES,**  
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,  
**\$1-00 Per Pair.**

A complete assortment of the celebrated  
**J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.**

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**FALL STYLES!**

**FINE BOOTS AND SHOES**

FOR GENTLEMEN,  
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort,  
Beauty and Durability.

**BARTLETT,**  
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,  
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**723 CARPETINGS. 723**

**PEABODY & WESTON,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
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No. 723 CHESNUT Street,  
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS  
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**English Body Brussels,**  
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**3-Plies Ingrains,**  
**Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,**  
**Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.**  
At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of GROSSLEY'S ENGL-  
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**CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S**

**Merino Hosiery and Underwear,**

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15  
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brated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every  
description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

**COOK & BROTHER,**  
Importers and Retailers of Ho-  
sery Goods,  
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,  
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**ALE! ALE! ALE!**

**Great Reduction in Prices.**  
DRAUGHT ALE, \$6 PER BBL.  
BOTTLING ALE AND PORTER, \$7 PER  
BBL.

**XX ALE, DRAUGHT PORTER, AND  
BROWN STOUT, \$8 PER BBL.,**  
**At GUCKES'**  
OLD-ESTABLISHED BREWERY,  
Nos. 824, 826, 828, 830 and 832  
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**PURCHASERS OF**

**COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS**  
And the various styles of  
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS,  
WARDROBES, ETC.

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other  
"hard woods," and now generally known as "Imi-  
tation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed  
that every article of our manufacture is  
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE  
MARK.

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make  
(there being, at the present time, numerous imita-  
tions in the market), should invariably ask the dealer  
of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp  
on the goods, and take no other, no matter what  
representations may be made concerning them.

**KILBURN & GATES,**  
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,  
No. 619 MARKET STREET,  
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**HUTTON & McCONNELL,**  
Furniture Warerooms,  
No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,  
Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid  
**Furniture and Upholstery,**  
EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN,  
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELABORATE IN  
FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.

Our patrons having long appreciated the above  
POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present  
these facts to the public, that we may continue to  
receive their patronage, promising prompt attention  
to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 walstrp

**1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230**

**LADIES' FANCY FURS.**

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

**CHARLES LEWISSON,**  
FURRIER,  
No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,  
HUDSON BAY SABLES,  
CANADA MINK SABLES,  
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,  
HUGHES AYRES CHINCHILLA,  
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRACHAN,  
GREEN, SEAL, SQUIRREL,

And every known FUR in every variety of style,  
made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.

SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!  
LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!  
10 25 thstmrp

**DYE AND PRINT WORKS.**

**1819 ESTABLISHED 1819**

**New York Dyeing and Printing**  
**Establishment,**  
STATEN ISLAND,  
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,  
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95 DUANE St. and 102 BROADWAY, New York.  
106 and 108 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the  
second half-century of its existence, is prepared, as  
usual, to dye, clean, and finish every variety of  
ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and  
piece goods in their usual superior manner.  
Note—These are our only offices. 9 30 thstmrp

**WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.**

**JACOB HARLEY,**  
No. 1230 CHESNUT Street, Phila.  
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-  
ware, a good assortment.

**MODERATE PRICES.**  
Watches and Jewelry  
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstmrp

**NEW STORE.**  
**MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,**  
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,  
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,  
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street,  
Fomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumaries, Hosiery  
Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 thstmrp

**OUR GREAT PRISON.**

**The Eastern Penitentiary and Its System—How  
Its Aim Has Been Misunderstood—Its Present  
Condition.**

Probably no system of prison government and  
discipline has been so little understood and so  
much maligned as that in vogue in our Eastern  
Penitentiary. The greatest ignorance exists  
even as to the arrangement of the building  
itself, and the cause can easily be traced. While  
pastes of admission are granted to all visitors  
who may apply for them, whether strangers to  
the city or otherwise, yet a visit to the institu-  
tion in the capacity of a general visitor does not  
give any adequate idea of its arrangements.  
Very little is shown to those who come from  
curiosity only, as little as can be, and much less  
is shown in other similar institutions. The  
reason for this is obvious. In such a policy lies  
the greater safety and efficiency of our prison.

But to the special or official visitor the case is  
different. He sees all the good points, and in  
all their bearings. To him the horrors of the  
so-called solitary, but more properly separate,  
confinement system as pictured by many fade  
away, and in place thereof he sees one of the  
greatest blessings to the criminal and the com-  
munity at large.

The system in use is certainly not solitary.  
That is the worst possible term that could have  
been chosen to express the idea. But separate it  
certainly is. By this it is meant that criminals  
are kept separated from each other, so that  
they may not, by their association with each  
other, make their depraved natures still worse,  
and when they go out into the world may not  
assist in the formation of a crime class, the  
members of which mutually help each other in  
wrong doing. But they are not kept solitary and  
alone, that is at all times, but are exposed to  
every good influence and association. Those who  
are on their good behavior, and are so fitted for  
it, are even allowed to leave their cells during  
certain hours of the day for the purpose of per-  
forming work about the building with their fel-  
lows. With such, the restriction of silence is  
not imposed as it is where the congregate system  
is used. But they are under the eye of a super-  
visor, who sees that no improper communication  
takes place between the prisoners. Such com-  
munication is not likely to happen, because  
only the best are allowed this privilege, and  
then not until they have been in the prison for  
a while and have proved their fitness by good  
conduct. If any become unruly while out, they  
are returned to their cells and not allowed the  
privilege again, at least for a time. Those who  
work outside of their cells are carefully guarded  
from unnecessary communication with all out-  
side parties, and in hours of idleness, all sepa-  
rated from each other. But even those who  
never go outside of their cell and little yard from  
the time they enter to the time they leave are  
not in close confinement. They never see their  
fellow prisoners, it is true, but various persons  
see them and converse with them. The near  
friends and relations of a prisoner are allowed  
to see him at certain intervals under certain  
conditions and converse with him through the  
grating or inner cell door under the eye of a  
keeper. Others, to be mentioned, have free ac-  
cess to all of the men, and many who have the  
authority to visit each prisoner frequently.

Of course, a prisoner restricted in liberty by  
this separate system must suffer some disadvan-  
tages, but this should be taken as a matter of  
course. It is a false humanitarian idea now  
gaining ground that a man convicted and sen-  
tenced for crime should suffer no inconvenience  
or punishment, but should be kept at the  
expense of the State in the best manner until  
the expiration of his sentence, when he shall  
again go forth into the world with no fear of  
punishment before his eyes, and caring little  
whether he be sent back again or not. Punish-  
ment should be so inflicted as to produce a  
wholesome dread upon those punished. It  
should produce this dread by means which are  
unpleasant, but not barbarous. But no one,  
even with a superficial knowledge of the facts,  
can bring the charge of barbarism against the  
separate system of imprisonment which owes its  
origin and is peculiar to Pennsylvania. A strictly  
solitary confinement is nowhere enforced the  
world over. Such a system, by which the pris-  
oner would not be allowed to see or speak to  
any one at any time, would be perfectly horri-  
ble. No one, even among the most urgent  
friends of our system, ever dreams of advocat-  
ing such a plan. Such a course would put a  
prisoner either in his grave or in the worst de-  
partment of the mad-house in a very short  
time. Such is not our system, though many  
believe that it is.

The official visitors to the prisoners embrace  
several classes. First in order, the judges of  
the courts may be mentioned.

These gentlemen, though possessing the right  
of visitation, but seldom use it. But this can  
readily be excused in many cases, because of  
the numberless other duties with which our  
judges are already burdened. The members of  
the State Legislature are also official visitors.  
These, like the judges, seldom trouble the pris-  
oners, but possibly from want of interest more  
than from a pressure of other business. Per-  
haps it is as well so. It may be that these  
gentlemen exert their best influence in their  
absence.

The main bulk of the visiting is done by the  
members of the Prison Society, and chiefly  
by its visiting committee. This society is a  
voluntary organization, and has now authority  
from the State for its actions. Its committee  
consists of some thirty members, and their  
visits are so timed that each prisoner in the  
large number in the penitentiary receives a  
visit from one of the committee about once a  
week.

Besides these, the officers of the prison, and  
particularly the warden, are continually with  
the men. Unruly persons are personally talked  
to by the chief officer, who endeavors to con-  
ciliate them by kind treatment before applying  
harsh measures. The present warden, Mr.  
Townsend, though he has been in office but a  
short time, is particularly successful in this  
particular. In by far the majority of cases no special  
punishment whatever is required, and in  
several instances men were brought into dis-  
cipline without an effort, who were given up as  
almost hopeless by the late warden. The other  
under officers of the prison and the resident  
physician do their share of the visiting, and  
some of these are brought into daily contact  
with the men in the performance of their several  
duties.

But there are two special officers whose  
round of duty embraces a continual visitation.  
One of these is the moral instructor, Rev. John  
Ruth, a minister of the Methodist Church, holds  
this office at present, and has done so for a long  
term of years. One of the regular duties of this  
gentleman is to pass from cell to cell and con-  
verse with the prisoners. They each are visited  
by him at least once a month. Those who spe-  
cially invite him are visited more frequently. If  
the man does not wish to be seen the visit is  
short. If he enjoys the visit and wishes the

visitors to remain he does so. Those who are  
sick, or who express decided religious convic-  
tions, are visited more often than their fellows.  
The other official is the school teacher, who,  
under the direction of the moral instructor, im-  
parts the rudiments of an English education to  
those of the prisoners who need it. Those who  
come to the prison unable to read and write are  
there taken in hand and taught. The moral in-  
structor in his visits ascertains what require  
instruction, and the schoolmaster teaches all  
such as he is ordered by the moral instructor.  
The teacher every day passes around from cell  
to cell, as no class system could be used under  
the circumstances. In each cell which he visits  
he spends ten minutes, the inmate stopping his  
work to receive the instruction.

The duties of the moral instructor are vari-  
ous. Not only has he the charge of the visit-  
ing and the moral and secular instruction, but  
the religious services on Sunday are also under  
his care. These in themselves require much  
care, forethought, and trouble. To explain how  
they are held it is necessary to slightly explain  
the construction of the building. The prison  
proper inside of the inclosing walls is built some-  
what in the form of a wheel. There are seven  
spokes or radii branching out from a round  
center building. Each of these radii contains a  
number of cells arranged in a gallery and corri-  
dor. The passage way runs down the centre  
of each of the seven, and is covered by a high  
circular ceiling. On either side are the cells,  
the door of each opening upon the passage way.  
These doors all open towards the centre  
building, and a person standing in  
the middle of that building can see  
the extreme end of each radii  
and could notice the opening of any door. Each  
cell is supplied with a double door, an inside  
grating and an outside door of heavy oak.  
These outside doors are so arranged that they can  
be fastened or opened on a slight operation, the  
opening being towards the centre of the build-  
ing. Each cell in the corridors has attached to  
it a small yard, surrounded by a high wall, the  
entrance to which, from the cell, is guarded by  
an opening similar to the corridor door. The  
prisoner occupying the cell is allowed to take  
recreation in his particular yard for one hour  
each day. The cells in the galleries have no  
yard, but have a window opening upward, and  
are double; that is, each cell is composed of  
two small communicating rooms. When a reli-  
gious service is to be held the doors of  
the cells in a radii are fastened, partly open in  
inner grating and remaining closed, and the  
radius is cut off from the centre building by  
closing the intervening doors. The preacher  
takes his stand at one end of the gallery, and  
thus commands both the cells in that row and  
those in the corridor below. The construction  
of the building is such that a discourse delivered  
in an ordinary tone of voice can be distinctly  
heard in every cell in the compartment. By this  
method, as many services are required as there  
are radii in the building. To supply these ser-  
vices is a part of the duty of the moral in-  
structor. He counts upon himself for at least  
one, the Local Preachers' Association of the  
Methodist Church supply five other preachers,  
and the rest are provided for by obtaining who-  
ever can be obtained of whatever denomination.  
If no others can be had, the moral instructor  
himself attends to the remaining services at  
different hours. He has often preached as many  
as four times in one day.

This same gentleman has also charge of the  
prison library, which contains a great number,  
volumes in many departments of literature, and  
in both German and English. The keeping of  
these books—their numbering, their binding,  
and their distribution—is attended to by pris-  
oners detailed for the purpose. Each man has  
a choice of books once in two weeks, and the  
amount supplied is sufficient for that time.

The duties of the library keepers engaged in  
it continually busy. It is their regular work.  
All are compelled to work in some way, if only  
for the sake of acquiring industrious habits.  
They are engaged in various pursuits, such as  
shoemaking, weaving, caning, sewing, and  
household work. The result of their labor is  
sold, but is not contracted for as in some pris-  
ons where the congregate system is in vogue.  
It is found impossible to make the labor pay  
time produce any reformation in the prisoners.  
While we compel work, and to a certain amount,  
it is not made the principal thing. The articles  
manufactured are taken by firms doing busi-  
ness in the city, at prices slightly lower than  
the market rate, but the difference is so slight,  
and the amount of the product so small, compar-  
atively, that the sale does not at all interfere  
with the interests of legitimate trade. The  
punishments for unwillfulness or a refusal to work  
are the dark cell, and a deprivation either of  
work or food for a short time. Of these, the de-  
nial of work is the most dreaded.

The prison fare is of the best quality. The  
bread is good and is made upon the spot by the  
prisoners under a professional head. The other  
atables are of the best the market affords, on  
some occasions even including dainties. In the  
article of drink the men fare as well as the best  
in the land. Coffee, tea, and cocoa are served  
each at the respective time allotted. The cook-  
ing apartments and utensils are scrupulously  
clean, the cleaning operations being performed  
by prisoners whose work must be thoroughly  
inspected before the task is declared finished.  
The most particular need not fear to eat and  
drink with the prisoner.

The health of the men is good, and is in fact  
better than the health of the same number of  
men collected together in any town or village.  
Considering the circumstances of the case this  
is remarkable. Most of the inmates come  
with constitutions broken down with debauchery  
and bad living, and are here, so to speak,  
cured. Not only is the general health main-  
tained, but the manner of living acts like the  
regime of a hospital. It is found to be actually  
beneficial in many particulars, and in a major-  
ity of cases men who come in sickly actually go  
out better than they came in. This is in the  
majority of cases only. Some dispositions and  
temperaments cannot stand confinement and  
their health is weakened. It is the business of  
the resident physician to look after all such and  
to lighten their punishment as much as may be  
deemed advisable. A common relief for such is  
to put them at work on the grounds surround-  
ing the cells and inside of the outer walls.

The present number in the prison is 605, and  
of these only eight are females. This number is  
more than can be accommodated. Several have  
now to be confined in cells with others, though  
this is done with the greatest possible discre-  
tion as regards who are thus put together. The  
courts are continually sending new men at a  
rate greatly exceeding the rate of dismissal, and  
with each arrival the room becomes more and  
more insufficient. Under these circumstances the  
good effects of the separate system cannot  
be properly accomplished, for it is in reality no  
separation but a congregate. The results of  
the past show conclusively the great superiority  
of our plan, and the best interests of the com-

munity demand increased accommodation. The  
erection of a House of Correction will have a  
tendency to correct the evil, but the relief will  
not be near sufficient.

On the authority of the officers of the prison  
it is stated that fifty per cent. of the men who  
are sent to the Penitentiary go out reformed,  
to fall into line as respectable citizens in their  
respective stations in life. Twenty-five per  
cent. become a prison population, and such are  
again found in the prisons of this and other  
States. The remainder, twenty-five per cent.,  
become a kind of pauper population, who have  
no aim or object in life, but idly float around  
ready for anything that may turn up. These  
are sometimes successful in life, and sometimes  
not. Those who come on first sentences to this  
prison seldom return on a recommitment, while  
those who are sent on recommitment, who have  
served out a first sentence in a prison of the  
congregate system, are numerous. A third re-  
commitment is almost unknown.

With these good results, which are better  
than any congregate system institution can  
show, and with the good name which our State  
has won by reason of its Pennsylvania plan of  
separate confinement, it would be foolish to  
throw all away and begin anew by reason of a  
want of funds to carry out the plan. It is  
sincerely hoped that our legislators will think  
seriously over this matter and give it their im-  
mediate attention.

The prison is now in the best hands. The  
moral instructor, Mr. John Ruth, is a man in  
every way qualified for his post. The present  
warden, Mr. Townsend, is also a most efficient  
officer, who has only lately been appointed to  
fill the vacancy caused by the death of the  
former incumbent, Mr. John S. Holloway, who  
served for a great number of years. Mr. Town-  
send deserves great credit as well for his act  
of taking the position as for what he is doing. For  
twenty-four years he has been an untiring  
worker as a member of the visiting committee  
of the Prison Society. He was therefore not  
unacquainted with the duties which have since  
been assigned him. Five months ago he received  
the appointment. He was at that time in a  
large and lucrative business, but from pure  
motives of humanity which none can gainsay he  
left it to accept of the wardenship, with its  
smaller pecuniary reward. With such a man in  
such a place it is unjust that he should be ham-  
pered in the carrying out of his favorite design,  
with all its advantages, through want of co-  
operation by the Government.

**SCOTTISH MUSIC.**—In a province where  
adepts claim supreme rule it would be pre-  
sumption in any on-looker to define the place  
occupied by the song music of Scotland, or  
even to assert that it has a place at all in  
music, scientifically speaking. It is among  
human anomalies that the divine gift sent to  
scotch the savage breast has created the fiercest  
of exterminating wars in the arena of  
controversy, and those claiming absolute su-  
premaccy in the art have been denied the pos-  
session of music altogether when the test of  
science has been applied. But we may at  
least say that the artists of the legitimate  
duty of national music in stirring the  
heart of the people, and bringing a soothing  
and elevating element into a national char-  
acter apt to be otherwise hard and rugged. The  
strength of its influence has been shown  
among the many wanderers over the world  
who have found in it the most powerful  
solace and enjoyment that music can confer  
in the association of the past and present,  
and the recall of home memories. When  
the music of the people found its way into  
higher social regions at home, whence it  
spread abroad, the artists of the legitimate  
and established schools complained bitterly  
of the encroachments of a vulgar and  
to make something endurable out of the dis-  
cordant jargon of a rude peasantry. But the  
taste has held its own now for nearly a hun-  
dred years, and is old enough to merge from  
a fashion into a school. Nor was it utterly  
destitute of older appreciation in high  
places. Dryden, when he was dressing up  
Chaucer's stories in presentable modern cos-  
tume, says that, although the voice of their  
author is not deemed harmonious to a modern  
audience, "they who live with him and  
some time after him thought it musical; and  
it continues so even, in our judgment, if com-  
pared with the numbers of Lidgate and  
Gower, his contemporaries. There is the  
rude sweetness of a Scotch tune in it, which  
is natural and pleasing though not perfect."  
Much conjectural matter has been written  
about the origin of Scotch music, discussing  
among others the question whether it was the  
creation of the artistic favorites of James III,  
or was brought over and naturalized by David  
Rizzio. That much of it is as old, at least,  
as the sixteenth century, was proved by a  
manuscript collection of the tunes themselves  
in a handwriting and notation which brought  
them back close to that period.

**THE LAST JOURNEY.**—In Spain, when a  
baptized infant dies, a feast is spread, and all  
the neighbors round come, not to condole  
with, but to congratulate the parents. "We  
rejoice with you that you have a child in  
glory," they say; and the last, nay, the first  
journey of the sinless babe is a triumphant  
march, the funeral a festival, the music glad.  
Only the mother weeps. In Greece, the last  
journey follows quickly upon death. The  
next day, at dawn, the train of white-robed  
priests and chorists may be seen winding  
along the road toward the church. There,  
dressed as in life, and having the face un-  
covered, the dead lie at rest before the altar  
until the moment comes when they must be  
committed to the earth. It is in the church  
that the last farewell is taken, that the last  
kisses are given. What of that terrible last  
journey in the cold North, where the dying  
Esquimaux is built up in his snow-house and  
left to draw his last breath alone? Or of the  
African tribe, who bury the hopelessly sick  
before death—bury them out of the world  
altogether? They have been described as  
taking an affectionate leave of their relatives  
and performing this burying with the consent  
of the person chiefly concerned. Habit is  
everything, and they are used to it; only one  
fancies it must fall rather hard upon each in-  
dividual as it comes to his own turn.—Once a  
Week.

**BOUND TO HAVE HIS DEER.**—The Galt (Ont.  
Reporter) says:—A young man named George  
Mays, of Tupper township, recently went in  
pursuit of a deer, which took refuge in a  
pond. Being without firearms, the hunter  
boldly jumped upon the back of the animal,  
which started from the pond and took across  
the fields, Mays clinging to the horns. The  
deer jumped the fence, and the young man's  
head, coming in contact with one of the  
stakes, was badly cut. Falling from his seat  
he grasped the deer by the hind legs and was  
again mounted and forced his prize to the  
ground, after receiving a severe cut in one  
of his legs from the animal's horns. Mays  
received assistance from some neighbors, who  
brought an axe and put an end to the struggle.  
The carcass weighed 145 pounds.